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Vol 13. THE 632.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

PITTSBURGH: PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL, IN FRONT STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE CORNER OF MARKET STREET.

SATURDAY, October 20, 1798.

Bickham & Reese,

HAVE removed their GOODS from *Philadelphia* to *Germantown*, about eight miles from the City, where they have for sale a General assortment of

Dry Goods,

suitable for the present and approaching season. They expect a further supply by the fall ships.

Letters addressed to them as usual to Philadelphia will be duly received.

Germantown, September 25, 1798.

WAS taken upon trespassing on the subscriber, a bright bay HORSE, with a left hind foot white, and [illegible] branded on the off buttock A W and 13 years old. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

WILLIAM LAISLIE.

Deer township, Allegheny county, October 10, 1798.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber, by bond, note or book account, are earnestly requested to make payment in one month from this date, as no further indulgence will be given.

JOHN GORMLEY.

Pittsburgh, October 11, 1798.

WILL be exposed to sale by way of public Vendue, on Monday next, the 15th instant, at the late dwelling house of Samuel Jeffery, deceased, viz. Horses, Oxen, Cows, and a variety of articles too tedious to mention.

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make payment before the first day of November next, and those having demands against it are requested to exhibit them properly attested for settlement before that day.

JEAN JEFFERY, administratrix.
ALEX. M'CANDLES, admin'r.

Montours Run, Allegheny county, Sept. 26, 1798.

Land for Sale.

A Valuable Plantation of first rate Land, containing 330 acres, four miles from Pittsburgh, the big road from Philadelphia passing through it—100 acres of cleared land, 27 of which is meadow, and more may be made. There has been iron works erected on said land, which may be converted to the same use again or into a Mill at the option of the purchaser. This place must be an object with an industrious farmer being so near to Pittsburgh and so handy to market. A part of the purchase money will be expected in hand, for the remainder a reasonable credit will be given.

WILLIAM AMBERSON.

October 9, 1798.

Is wanted Immediately,

A Single man, who understands the management of a merchant mill—one who is master of this business will receive generous wages by applying to

NATHANIEL COLEMAN.

Short Creek, Brooke county, (Vir.) October 3, 1798.

Take Notice.

THIS is to forwarn all persons from trusting Rosanna Baptist, on my account as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting after this date.

JOHN BAPTIST.

September 26, 1798.

TO BE RENTED,

And possession given the first November next

A TWO Story Brick House, with a good Kitchen, Cellar and Garden, in the Public Square of the Borough of Pittsburgh. The house is calculated for either a store or a private family. Enquire of the Printer, or of

JOHN WHELEN.

Pittsburgh, September 25, 1798.

FOR SALE,

Building Lots near the Market.

GEORGE STEVENSON.

Pittsburgh, September 1, 1798.

Evening Tuition.

FOR the convenience and advantage of such as cannot attend to instructions in a public Day School, Mr. M'Donald, by desire, proposes opening an EVENING-SCHOOL in which will be taught Arithmetic in its various application to business or the sciences, Book-keeping, Mensuration and Geography, Writing in its several sizes and proportions, the English language correctly and grammatically.

The inculcation of other literature in addition to the branches mentioned, being perhaps, incompatible with a thorough discharge of duty within the hours adapted to this kind of Tuition, it is, however, thought proper to acquaint those who wish for more liberal and extensive instructions, that arrangements shall be made (if possible) to afford the opportunity they may be disposed to make use of.

It is expected the Tuition will be commenced on Monday Evening the 15th October, inst. Applications will be received at Mr. Jonathan Plummer's, or at Mr. M'Donald's School Room.

Pittsburgh, October 12, 1798.

NOTICE,

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber by bond, note, book account or otherwise, are requested to come forward and make payment on or before the first day of November next, those who neglect this notice need not expect the least indulgence, but to be dealt with as the law directs.

NATHAN PATTERSON.

Allegheny County, Sept. 24, 1798.

N. B He still continues to keep a neat assortment of Merchandize, which he will sell on the lowest terms.

LOST,

ON Sunday the 9th inst. on the great road between William Tucker's and Racoon Meeting House, or at said Meeting House, two Notes, wrapt in a piece of paper, the one for twenty pounds due the 17th of May next, the other for six pounds twelve shillings and some pence, due on demand. Whoever finds said notes and delivers them to the subscriber shall have Four Dollars Reward.

WILLIAM TUCKER, jun.

Allegheny county, Fayette township, Sept. 14, 1798.

Pleasant Situation

ON THE

MONONGAHELA

A Plantation For Sale,

CONTAINING One Hundred Acres of Land, situate in Elizabeth Township Allegheny County on the river Monongahela, fifteen miles from Pittsburgh by land, and twenty-five by water, and within half a mile of Parkinson's mill—The greatest part thereof is a rich bottom well timbered, and the upland is of the first quality. There are twenty acres cleared and under good fence, ten of which are excellent meadow. A never failing spring of water is on this farm, and may be drawn over a great part of it.

Any person inclining to purchase, may know the terms by applying to Denny and Beelen Pittsburgh, or to the Subscriber adjoining the premises.

WILLIAM M'CLURE.

September 7, 1798.

N. B. Immediate possession will be given

French Language.

N. C. VISINIER, respectfully returns his thanks to the persons who have employed him in the capacity of a French Teacher, since he has been in this place; he flatters himself, that if continued to be encouraged, his exertion and assiduity will deserve their patronage.

Some persons have very reasonably objected, that the price of the tuition prevented them from having their family taught in that language. If encouraged, with the number of eight or ten scholars besides those he has, he will have it in his power to reduce the price from Ten Dollars to Six for such as will attend at his lodging, and Eight for those he may attend at their own. He will devote the morning for the tuition in the town, and the evening in his lodging,

Pittsburgh, September 25, 1798.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The Prothonotary's Office

of the County of Allegheny, is removed to the north east wing of the *New Court House*, opposite the market place.

JAMES BRISON, Prothonotary.

Pittsburgh, October 1st, 1798.

Two Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber about four miles from Pittsburgh, on Sunday last, a Bay HORSE, with a small star and snip, about 14 hands high, 10 years old, is a natural trotter, and branded on the near shoulder with the letters S. R. Whoever takes up said Horse and delivers him to *Nathaniel Plummer* in St. Clair township, or to *Andrew M'Farlane* in Mifflin township, shall receive the above reward and reasonable expences.

HUGH M'FARLANE.

Pittsburgh, October 4, 1798.

WANTED,

WOOD Ashes, for which one shilling per bushel will be given, and also a generous price for Pot Ash, at the *GLASS WORKS* opposite Pittsburgh

WILLIAM EICHBAUM.

October 4, 1798.

William Christy,

HAS just received a great variety of *New Goods*, suitable to the approaching season, which he will sell at the most reduced prices for Cash, or the usual credit.

Pittsburgh, October 5, 1798.

NOTICE

IS hereby given to the Officers and Privates belonging to the 4th Regiment of Allegheny county Militia, to attend the *GENERAL REVIEW* at the house of *James Patterson*, their former place of meeting, on THURSDAY the 18th of October, inst. at 10 o'clock precisely, armed and equipped as the law directs.

WILLIAM LOUGHEAD, Colonel.

October 2, 1798.

Came to the plantation of *the subscriber living in St. Clair township, Allegheny county, a black COW with a white belly, and two slits in the right ear. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.*

JAMES BRAWDY,

October 1, 1798.

FOR SALE,

A few Tons of good

BARR IRON,

at a reduced price, by

WILLIAM GORMLY.

Pittsburgh, October 5, 1798.

BY virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be exposed to sale on the 22d instant, at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, one hundred and twenty acres of land, more or less, situate in Elizabeth township, adjoining lands of James Perry, —— Thompson, and others —also, thirty five acres, more or less, situate in said township, adjoining lands of Moses Devore, Andrew Pearce, Moses Quick, and Widow Ketchum. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Robert Craighead, at the suits of Robert Moseby and Samuel Kyle for the use of Martha Beazel, and to be sold by me

JAMES SAMPLE, Sheriff.

October 4, 1798.

WAS left with John Johnston, clerk to the subscriber, in the year 1795, a *Pinchbeck Watch*, in pledge. The owner is hereby informed, that unless he redeems said Watch in one month from this date, it will be sold.

ISAAC GREGG.

Pittsburgh, September 25, 1798.

THE Members who compose the *WESTMORELAND TROOP OF HORSE*, are requested to meet in Greensburgh, on on Monday the 29th instant, with their arms and accoutrements in good order.

BENJAMIN LODGE, Captain.

October 3, 1798.

NEW-YORK, September 26.

IMPORTANT NEWS!

At length the public expectation receives gratification on the interesting subjects of European politics. Yesterday by the ship FANNY, in 48 days from Greenock, we have received English papers to the 10th of August. The first thing that strike us, is what relates to Mr. GERRY.—He, received passports from the French government, on the 15th July, on the delivery of which TALLEYRAND took occasion to send him another long insidious letter, in which he throws the whole blame of the failure of the negociation on the insincerity of the American government. Every article of European intelligence breaths WAR, HERE, and among the continental powers.——Ireland is reduced to tranquility, and promises, contrary to predictions abundant harvest.—England remains calm and dignified in the midst of splendid successes.——Buonaparte in all probability is in the hands of the gallant Nelson.—The flame of war is lighting up its all devouring fires, and every where we see omen of a general and dreadful conflagration. The Austrians have resolved to refuse assent to the insolent and exorbitant demands of the haughty and venal Directory.——Sweden is mustering her forces and brightening her armour.—Prussia is no longer pursuing a temporizing and short sighted policy.—Russia has dispatched to the aid of England one squadron by the Baltic and another by the Eurine, very opportunely, to share in the total overthrow of the boasted conqueror of Asia.—Naples we fear is swallowed up in the Vesuvian vortex of the French revolution; but we detain the public curiosity from the interesting details of these and other

IMPORTANT OCCURRENCES.

PARIS, July 12.

Letter from the Minister of Foreign Relations to Mr. Gerry, Envoy from the United States, enclosing him his passport.

As long, Sir, as I had room to flatter myself that I might fulfil the wishes of the Executive Directory, by endeavouring in concert with you to re-establish the former good understanding between the French republic and the United States, I exerted my best efforts both in my conferences and in my correspondence with you, to facilitate the means to establish the basis, to enter on the business, and to convince you of the utility with which your presence must be attended. It was in your character of Envoy from the American government that I received you, and that I wrote to you; it depended on yourself to be publicly received and admitted by the Executive Directory. Without co-inciding in opinion with you, that any changes have been induced by the departure of Messrs. Pinckney and Marshall in the full powers in which I read that you were authorised to treat SEPERATELY, it appeared to me, that in the very hypothesis in which you placed yourself, you ought to refer the question to your government, and in the interval to fix with me, in a calm and friendly discussion, upon all the disputable points on which we differed. This way of proceeding was the more natural, because without attending to the premature information which your government has obtained of the offer to treat with you after the departure of your colleagues, my note of the 28th Ventose, March 18, which must have reached Philadelphia towards the end of Floreal, left not a shadow of doubt on this subject—it contains three objects perfectly distinct—it begins, by rectifying, with the dignity that belongs to the French government, the statement of grievances made by the United States, and drawn out by their envoys in the inverted order of facts the preceding 28th Nivose, January 17, it next points out the motives that prevented the negociation being carried on with the envoys collectively. It finally declares in the most solemn manner, conciliatory dispositions of the Executive Directory, and its formal desire of re-uniting, between the two countries, the ties of their ancient amity, and the intention of treating with you. Such an explicit declaration could not have

been made but with the view of furnishing the President of the United States with infallible means of coming to an accommodation. It was throwing down a pledge of peace in order that it might be taken up. I presumed to think that you could not be long without receiving analogous instructions, and even other powers, if necessary; or, at least, that if you had announced to the President a desire of returning to America, some other envoy would come and accomplish the unhappy task which we should have had the satisfaction of preparing. To hopes, thus solidly founded, there were added some observations on the inconveniences that attended your departure. I gave you to understand, that notwithstanding your assurances to me, no one would believe that it proceeded solely from your own inclination, from a thorough conviction of the invalidity of your powers, or from a desire of seeing the business of the negociation entrusted to other hands. I observed to you on the conjectures to which it would give rise; on the means it would furnish to the British cabinet, that spares no pains in its endeavours to drive France and the United States to extremities, from which it alone would derive advantages; and even on the very suspicions that it must call up in the mind of the French government. I endeavoured to make you see into its possible consequences: but a variety of circumstances occurred which have already retarded the reconciliation of the two republics; it is but natural for him who feels a sincere solicitude for peace, to be under apprehensions lest new obstacles should arise to retard it. These considerations which I shall ever recollect with pride, induced me to oppose the desire which you had expressed of quitting France. But you peremptorily insisted upon it in your letter of the 22d inst. The Directory has consequently authorized me to furnish you with the passports which you have requested for yourself and for the vessel that awaits you at Havre. You have them enclosed. May your return to the United States, and the communication of what has passed between us, since you only have represented your government, remove the injurious opinion of hostile intentions on the part of France! You have frequently offered me, that, if you could not treat here as envoy, your good offices should not be wanting as a citizen on your return to the United States. It were impossible for you to render a more signal service to the two countries than by contributing to make their political and commercial relations accord with their inclination and their interest. Assure your government that the Executive Directory perseverts in the intention of loyally and sincerely endeavouring to reconcile the differences that have arisen between the French republic and the United States, as soon as an opportunity of so doing shall be sincerely held out. If it be really true that the dispositions of your government are prepared to co-operate let them but give a proof of it, and you before hand may answer for its success.

You cannot dissemble, Sir, that if nothing had prevented you from following up with me the examination and the redressing of the grievances which divide the two countries, we should not long stand in need of any thing but our respective ratifications. Who can entertain a doubt of the sincerity of the French government, when it shall be known that for nearly three months every pacific solicitation came home to me, and that in faithful compliance with the engagements I contracted in my note of 23d Ventose, March 13, was the first step to press forward the business of the negociation after the departure of Messrs. Pinckney and Marshall? It will, I trust, be found that a refusal to treat with the envoy of an unwilling ness to come to a conference, whereas that refusal was accompanied with a proposition to treat with you, and your full powers represented you as a person authorized to treat sincerely. To that document I shall necessarily appeal, because it is the guide of the opinion which your government ought to have formed, and that even by admitting that I were tied down by secret restrictions, I should not the less my mind oppose what I do not know from the trust due to your often solemn[illegible]

Yes, Sir, when scarcely acquainted with the dispositions of Messrs. Pinckney and Marshall, I made known in every conference which I held with you from the moment, to evince to you the urgency, the propriety and the possibility of an active negociation. I laboured to reconcile them, and I was about to transmit proposals to you when a packet from your government arrived at Havre. You then seemed preparing to depart. Till then I never had imagined that you conceived the design of embarking till we had come to an agreement upon the definitive articles to be ratified by your government. A few days after I received some dispatches from Philadelphia, which for a moment gave a new turn to my correspondence with you. Upon the 22d Prairial, June 10, I notified to you that the dispositions of the Executive Directory were the same, and I requested you to inform me whether you were in a situation to negociate? Upon the 30th Prairial, June 18, I transmitted you a complete plan of negociation. Upon the 9th Messidor, June 27, I sent you my first note for discussion upon one of the points of our treaties which are not put in execution in the United States. You declined to make any reply to it. It is necessary, however, to be agreed upon the details of a subject, in order to arrive at any conclusion.—Upon the 18th Messidor, July 6, I sent you two other notes. In vain I accompanied these papers with the most cordial invitation rapidly to run over this series of indispensable discussions upon all our grounds of complaint. You never even gave me an opportunity to prove to you with how much liberality the Directory were disposed to act in this matter. You continued only to write for your permission to depart.—Yet, it is the French republic on which the blame is laid in the United States, of being averse to peace! Perfidious instigators will insinuate that it has always been averse to it. I shall go back therefore to the first period, when symptoms of discontent manifest themselves, that is to say, on the arrival of the Minister Genet at Philadelphia, in Prairial, 1st year. A universal joy appeared at the declarations which he was authorised to make. He then expressed the amicable and generous expression of the French government, which, powerful in the national energy, abstained from reclaiming the aid of its allies. In a short time some of its proceedings gave umbrage: they were the effect of a zeal ill adapted to circumstances, and unfortunately still worse interpreted. The President made his complaints in France at the end of the same year. The committee of public safety gave immediate satisfaction; and other agents arrived at Philadelphia in the beginning of Ventose, 2d year. Their instructions will bear the utmost publicity. Not to interfere in any petty affairs; to respect the government; to prompt it to maintain its neutrality with vigor; to repress all armaments which might endanger it; to maintain the rights secured to France by treaties. Such is the subject of these instructions; such, farther, were the instructions given to the Minister Adet, who succeeded these agents in the year 3. Surely nothing can be more precise. Nevertheless the rights of France are unfeelingly affected; the most important clauses of her treaties are rendered insignificant. Her ships experience the most discouraging vexations; England sports with impunity with the neutrality of the United States, which becomes a source of great loss to France, which placed too much confidence in it. A transaction, clandestinely negociated, concludes with closing the ports to the disadvantage of a power at amity with the United States, the pretensions of its most implacable enemy.—From that time forward there has been nothing between the American government which the representations embarrass, and the minister plenipotentiary of the French republic who were bound to make them, but a correspondence which has gradually risen in point of asperity. The French government has never interfered. It has relied in the hope that the true interest of the United States would lead them to discover that Britain was drawing them into her vortex. Far from assuming a hostile attitude, it affected indifference, in order to be patient consistent with dignity. The number of complaints which were presented compelled it at length to act in a different manner. On the 25th Brumaire, November 3, year 5, a declaration was made of the grounds of complaint, and in order to bring about a negociation, too long deferred, it draws from the treaties of Paris and London the arguments best calculated to accelerate it. It was animated by no hostile view, no disposition towards aggression. In order to obtain justice from the U. S. it placed them in a situation to be the first to call for an arrangement. Let us see whether it has rejected any honourable proposal.

Mr. Pinckney had set out before the declaration of the 25th Brumaire, which suspended the accustomed relations. He came to replace M. Monroe, and like him to explain and palliate the conduct of the United States, without any special powers respecting the negociation desired of France. He could not be received, not being in a situation to perform the conditions under a relumption of political connection. The President of the United States thought it his duty to call an extraordinary meeting of the Legislative Body. I shall not review this opening speech, nor the turns which the debates took in the course of the session. I shall only say the impression they made at Paris was unfavourable previous to the arrival of the Envoys: that this circumstance alone has raised an obstacle which seems to have been foreseen at Philadelphia: that the Envoys themselves, unwilling to observe the natural effect of such provocation, contributed to render its effect more durable. It, however, was finally made to yield to the primitive desire of a sincere reconciliation. A proof of this you see in the expedient suggested of treating with you seperately, for a government wilfully disposed would not have yielded to the delicate bias, which preserves honour, yet gives effect to pacific intentions. You have given me to understand, Sir, that it would have been proper for the Executive Directory to have backed the declarations I have made in their name by a change in the measures which affect the commerce of the United States. I can answer to you that our government had sufficiently ascertained its object, in conforming, from the beginning, to the French Republic the rights which flow from its treaties, but let us be less exacting, and more equitable, one toward another. Though the measures taking by France are only the consequence of those adopted by the United States, you must have remarked, in my propositions of the 30th Prairial, June 18, that the intention of the Executive Directory is, that their respective pretensions should be examined and regulated collaterally. It intends to mark, in one act, a durable monument of the future friendship of the two republics—the justice which they owe to each other; and every idea of false glory is distant from its mind.

In taking leave of you, Sir, I have thought it my duty to give this testimony of my esteem—It is manifested in the unrestrained confidence with which I addressed you, and in the regrets which I feel from your departure in the existing circumstances.

(Signed) CH. M. TALLEYRAND."

MR. GERRY'S ANSWER TO TALLEYRAND'S LAST LETTER.

Letter from Mr. GERRY to the Minister of Foreign Relations of the French Republic.

Mr. Gerry having seen in the Redacteur of this morning, the publication of a letter to him from the minister of foreign affairs of the French republic, dated the 24th Messidor, requests him to order a just translation of the answer, dated the 20th of July, to be also published.

Mr. Gerry being on the eve of his departure from Paris presumes the minister will readily comply herewith, to prevent partial and undue representations against him in his absence.

Paris, July 25, 1798.

Mr. GERRY's answer to the Minister of Foreign Affairs' letter of the 24th Messidor.

Paris, July 20, 1798.

CITIZEN MINISTER,

I received on the 27th Messidor your letter of the 24th, the 12th July, on which permit me to make some observations.

You allege that in the United States the French republic is accused of not willing for peace, and to shew that it was always desirous thereof you recur to the arrival of M. Genet in America. Far from accusations of any kind, I wish to cultivate harmony between the two governments as the solid basis of peace. From that epoch to the departure from the United States of Mr. Adet, the correspondence of the secretaries of state of the United States with the French ministers in America and the American minister in France, contains the history to that time of the unhappy differences between the two republics, and evinces the sincere desire of the government of the United States amidst the inevitable embarrassments resulting from the convulsive state of Europe, to preserve harmony and friendship with the French republic, and to perform with scrupulous attention the duties of neutrality. If by any unfortunate events France had sustained injuries during that term, still the manifest disposition of the government of the United States to justice and moderation was a sure pledge of redress.

When Mr. Munroe was recalled, a minister was sent to supply his place, and you say he could not be received because he was not in a situation to fulfil the conditions necessary for the renewal of the political connections! Had he been received he could have applied for other powers if necessary; nothing is more usual. The application which you have so strenuously urged on my part must have been for the renewal of powers annulled by the act of sending away the other envoys: surely then your arguments would have applied with much more force to the case of a minister whose powers were only supposed adequate to the objects of his mission. The act of rejecting this minister, accompanied with circumstances of high displeasure on the part of the government of the French republic, could not fail to wound deeply the government of the United States, and to produce observations on such an important event. Let the fault and effect be buried in oblivion, the remembrance thereof cannot produce harm. This you will readily accede to when you consider the amicable and attentive conduct immediately adopted by the American government in sending three envoys extraordinary with adequate powers to effect a reconciliation and a renewal of the commercial intercourse between the republics.

From the arrival of the envoys at Paris, the departure of two of them, the objects of their mission were defeated by insuperable bars arising from demands of loans, which violating the neutrality of the United States would have involved them in an immediate war, and of pecuniary reparations for the observations hinted at. Towards the end of that period, having imposed on me secrecy, you stated the embarrassments and difficulties of the Executive Directory, on account of the opinions and conversations of my colleagues, its determination not to treat with them, and its desire to negociate with me; and you added, that my departure would produce an immediate rupture. Astonished as I was at such a communication, I informed you that I had no powers to treat seperately, the measure was impossible; and that had my powers been adequate, a treaty made under such circumstances could never be ratified by my government. You differed from me, we reasoned on the subject, and each adhered to his opinion. I urged in vain the unreasonableness of admitting prejudices against my colleagues without informing them of the causes thereof; the good effect in removing these which might result from such information, and the necessity of making known to them all that has now passed between us. You held me to the promise of secrecy, adding, that if I would we would soon finish a treaty, for the Executive Directory were not in the habit of spending much time about such matters. You desired another interview, in which, after a discussion of the subject, I confirmed and adhered to my determination.

In this state affairs remained for some time, and I flattered myself with the hope, the failing in the proposition for negociating with me seperately, your next step would be to accredit the three envoys; in such an event the secrecy mentioned would have been proper. This expectation was strengthened by the subsequent interviews which they had with you, and you may judge of my surprize on the receipt of your letter of the 28th Ventose containing a refusal to treat with two of the envoys, and renewing the proposition to treat with one. Finding that I was the person alluded to, and that all hopes of our being jointly accredited, were at an end, I again refused in the most positive terms to negociate seperately: Another proposition was then made, that to prevent a rupture, I should remain here till information could be sent to my government of these events.—Embarrassing as such a state was, I submitted to it rather than to bring on a war. You afterwards sent me your note of the 14th Germinal, 3d of April, proposing that I should refuse all reciprocal communications upon the interests of the French Republic and the United States. To this I replied on the 4th April that I could only confer informally, and uncredited on any subject respecting our mission, and communicate to the government of the United States, the result of such conferences, being, in my official capacity, unauthorised to give them an official stamp. The day after the departure from Paris of the last of my colleagues, I again addressed you, and quoting the above paragraph, informed you, that that I considered as the line of conduct, will understood to be observed on my part; to this you made no objection verbally or by writing, and thus acquiesced in it: had you not I must have immediately demanded my passport. In one of our first interviews after that letter you stated a difficulty in adopting the plan proposed by my letter of the 20th of April from your not being informed of the wishes of the government of the United States in regard to a treaty; these were so reasonable that I took it best to communicate them to you, and according to your own opinion since expressed, they would require little or no time for discussion: nothing can exceed them for moderation or justice.

Believing that you was seriously disposed to bring forward the plan of a treaty for the confederation of the government of the United States, and being also convinced that the subject had been so fully discussed, and was so well understood, as not to require much time to accomplish it, I informed you that I should embark for America in June, and although you objected to it the first instance, you afterwards appeared to be fully convinced of the necessity of it, and promised to digest the plan proposed without delay, and to send it to me for examination. I conferred with you at different times on the expediency of sending a minister to Philadelphia to conclude the negociation, and you promised to communicate

Pittsburgh, October 20.

Returns of the Election for
ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

CONGRESS.

John Woods	1751
Albert Gallatin	1304

ASSEMBLY.

James Sample	2020
Samuel Ewalt	1840

SHERIFFS.

Ephraim Jones	913
Joseph R. Postlethwait	872

COMMISSIONERS.

Ebenezer Denny
William Dunning.

The returns of the number of votes from fome of the election diſtricts were made in figures, contrary to the form preſcribed by law for regulating the annual general elections—this makes an alteration in the Sheriff, by giving Mr. Poſtlethwait a majority.—The judges of the election have noticed this error in the returns made out for the Governor—it therefore reſts with him to determine whether the votes returned in figures are admiſſible or not.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

CONGRESS.

Albert Gallatin	2163
John Woods	714

ASSEMBLY.

J. M'Dowell, A. Baird, Aaron Lyſle.

Waſhington, Green and Allegheny counties compoſe a diſtrict, which ſends one repreſentative to Congreſs. No official returns have as yet been received from Green, but from every information Mr. Gallatin is the ſucceſsful perſon,

FAYETTE COUNTY.

CONGRESS.

John Smilie	934
William Todd	358

SENATOR.

P. C. Lane	850
Samuel King	421

ASSEMBLY.

Joſeph Huſton, John Cunningham.

Weſtmoreland and Fayette being a diſtrict for electing a repreſentative to Congreſs and a State Senator—from the returns of Weſtmoreland county, publiſhed in our laſt, it appears that Mr. Smilie is elected to Congreſs, and Mr. King to the Senate.

Henry Woods is elected a repreſentative to Congreſs, by a large majority from the diſtrict compoſed of the counties of Franklin, Huntingdon, Bedford and Somerſet.

MR. SCULL,

NOT being a ſubſcriber I have ſeen, by accident, your paper of October 6th, and find my name introduced in a libellous publication, which you mention to have been with you ſome time and *miſſed, but that it might be lately conveniently inſerted by you*. After ſaying that it was *miſſed* it would be indifferent to expreſs a doubt of it; but as to the anſwering *libellously by handbills*, every one muſt ſee that is mockery and inſult. It would not have been convenient to me either in point of time, or expence. I have taken counſel and had thoughts of bringing an action againſt the printer, or calling for the author and bringing it againſt him; but as no great damage has enſued, I am adviſed, and ſhall be contented, with your ſuffering me, through the channel of your Gazette, to call upon the author for his proofs, otherwiſe to be conſidered as a ſlanderer, a defamer, and ſpeaker of lies—but that he may know to what points to direct his proofs, I will acknowledge the truth of what he ſtates with regard to Alexander Fowler; words to the effect mentioned were uſed by me, and with the conſent and approbation of that gentleman. Alſo, it is certain, that I have brought and continue a ſuit againſt Martha Highlands, whether *executrix*, or otherwiſe, the event muſt determine; but though nominally againſt this widow, I conſider it in fact to be againſt Thomas Collins, counſellor at law, who has placed her within my ſurvey as a ſettler, and is to have half the land. Whatever controverſy I may have had with her huſband in his life time relative to this claim, and whatever diſpoſition I may have had to accommodate with the widow, it has been rendered impracticable by this participation of her council. As to writing an abuſive and inſulting letter to the widow after her huſband's death, it is falſe, I never did. I directed a letter to her huſband from Philadelphia not knowing of his death; but not to her.

I will avow that I have taken to myſelf ſome credit in contributing to defeat a propoſition of the holders of warrants under the act of aſſembly of April 1792, which had for its object the diſpenſing with the *condition* of improvement and ſettlement; and that this propoſition was brought forward, and rejected by a committee appointed December 10th, 1795, of which I was a member, will appear by the minutes of the houſe of repreſentatives for that year; and that I may have pledged myſelf to oppoſe ſuch a propoſition at any future time if it were now or any time to bring it forward, is poſſible but any thing further is an ignorant miſrepreſentation, or a malicious falſehood, but whether a miſinformed man or an intentional liar, clear it is from his language, *fool, knave, malice, harlot, apoſtate angel, begot, miſ-aiſed, ſpurious brat, &c.* that this writer is far from being a man of decent language, or a proper perſon to come forward to inveſtigate the conduct or qualifications of a candidate for any public office or appointment.

SAMUEL EWALT.

I muſt claim the privilege of making a few remarks on a part of the above publication—In my note to the publication of the 6th of October, I ſaid it could be conveniently anſwered before the election by handbills—this I ſtill ſay, and if Mr. Ewalt had conceived that he could have ſatisfactorily refuted the charges therein contained, he would have made it convenient.—As for the expence there would have been none for the printing, this I mentioned publicly and wiſhed Mr. Ewalt to be apprized of it—therefore, it ſurely cannot be conceived that I intended mockery and inſult. I would wiſh Mr. Ewalt to know that I am not to be intimidated by any threat of a proſecution, it would be a novelty indeed to proſecute the printer when the author can be had—and he may reſt aſſured, that I ſhall uſe my diſcretion in admitting or refuſing pieces, notwithſtanding he may think the "writer not a proper perſon to come forward to inveſtigate the conduct or qualifications of a candidate for any public office or appointment."

JOHN SCULL.

General Orders.

Germantown, September 4th, 1798.

THE Commander in Chief has been pleaſed to order that the Pennſylvania quota of the 80,000 militia, which the act of Congreſs requires to be held in readineſs to march at a moment's warning ſhall be claſſed into three diviſions, and ſhall be commanded by the General Officers whoſe names are here ſpecified—

Firſt Diviſion.

1ſt. Major General and Commander in Chief of the State quota, WILLIAM IRVINE, of Cumberland county.

Brigadier General, JAMES CHAMBERS, of Franklin county.

Brigadier General, WILLIAM WILSON, of Northumberland county.

From York county	804
Cumberland	456
Franklin	421
Bedford	331
Northumberland	456
Luzerne	166
Huntingdon	203
Miffin	291
	3128

Second Diviſion.

Major General THOMAS CRAIG, of Montgomery county.

Brigadier General JACOB MORGAN, of Philadelphia county

Brigadier General THOMAS BOUDE, of Lancaſter county.

From Philadelphia city	817
Bucks	795
Bucks	547
Delaware	262
Northampton	555
Cheſter	622
Lancaſter	738
Berks	651
Dauphin	410
Montgomery	515
	5912

Third Diviſion.

Major General JOHN GIBSON, of Allegheny county

Brigadier General, WILLIAM JACK, of Weſtmoreland county.

From Weſtmoreland		410
Waſhington,	1ſt brig.	299
Do.	2d do.	299
Fayette		339
Allegheny		297
		1644

Firſt diviſion	3128
Second diviſion	5912
Third diviſion	1644
	10,684

2d. The uniform corps are to be invited in the firſt inſtance, to inroll as volunteers; and the number ſo enrolled is to be deducted from the quota of the reſpective brigades to which the volunteers belong.

3d. The number of the cavalry and artillery whether volunteers or drafted militia, may amount in the aggregate to one thouſand

4th. The Field Officers for the quota of the reſpective brigades ſhall be immediately deſignated, agreeably to the proper roſters, and ſeveral copies of a liſt of their names and ranks, together with a ſtatement of the volunteer corps, their numbers and the names of their reſpective officers, ſhall be tranſmitted with all poſſible diſpatch, by the Brigade Inſpectors reſpectively, to the Adjutant General, and to the Major General and Brigadier Generals of the proper diviſion.

5th. The quota of Captains, Subalterns and non commiſſioned Officers and Privates of each brigade (not ſupplied by volunteers) ſhall be forthwith deſignated and drafted, and copies of the muſter rolls containing their names and places of abode, ſhall be tranſmitted with all poſſible diſpatch by the Brigade Inſpectors reſpectively, to the Adjutant General, and to the Major General, and Brigadier Generals of the proper diviſion.

6th. The General Officers of each diviſion will, with all poſſible diſpatch, aſſemble, and form and execute ſuch plans to muſter, arm, equip and diſcipline their reſpective quotas, as circumſtances may require. They will correſpond with the General Officers of the other diviſions; and they will enforce ſuch orders as Major General Irvine may, from time to time, iſſue, for the purpoſe of introducing and eſtabliſhing harmony of diſpoſition, and correſpondence of exerciſe and diſcipline, throughout the various corps conſtituting the general quota of the ſtate.

The Commander in Chief has the fulleſt confidence that theſe orders will be immediately carried into execution, ſo as to enſure a prompt and efficient attention to any call, that the Preſident of the United States may iſſue.

By order of the Commander in Chief.
JOS. HARMAR, *Aid-de. General.*
To PRESLEY NEVILL, Eſq.
Brig. Inſp. Aly. Cr.

Diviſion Orders.

Pittſburgh, October 15th, 1798.

THOMAS COLLINS, Eſq. Lieutenant in the Pittſburgh Troop of Light Dragoons, is appointed Aid-de-Camp to the Major General of the Diviſion of Militia, compoſed of the Counties of Weſtmoreland, Waſhington, Fayette, Allegheny and Green, and is to be reſpected and obeyed as ſuch.

JOHN GIBSON, *Major General.*

Practiſing Ball.

THE firſt Practiſing Ball will be on Monday the 22d inſt. at MR. MORROW'S Aſſembly Room.

The Subſcribers are reſpectfully invited to witneſs the Improvement of the Pupils.——

Gentlemen's Tickets (Non-Subſcribers) One Dollar each, to be had at the Bar on the Evening of the Ball:—Each Ticket will admit a Lady and Gentleman.

☞ The Cotillions to begin at 7 o'clock, and the Country Dances not to continue later than 12.

B. HOLDICH.

Pittſburgh, October 13, 1798.

N. B. Pupils will be taken for the remaining half-quarter.

BY YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

BOSTON, October 2.

ARRIVAL OF MR GERRY.

Yeſterday afternoon arrived in this harbor, the United States armed brig Sophia, Henry Geddes, Commander, from Havre-de-Grace, laſt from Portſmouth, (England.) In which came paſſenger the Honorable ELBRIDGE GERRY, Eſq. one of the late Envoys Extraordinary to the French Republic. On paſſing the Caſtle, a Federal Salute was fired, which was returned by that Fortreſs—and when ſhe anchored off the Long Wharf the citizens welcomed her with three huzzas, which were anſwered on board the brig. Mr. HUMPHREYS, had been ſet on ſhore in the lower harbor to proceed to Quincy, and acquaint the Preſident of the arrival of Mr. GERRY. Mr. PINCKNEY, we underſtand was to ſail from Bourdeaux, about the time Mr. G. ſailed from Havre. By this arrival we are favored with London papers to Auguſt 16, including Mr. Gerry's anſwer to Talleyrand's letter.

Mr. Gerry landed about 4 o'clock, and proceeded to his ſeat at Cambridge, accompanied by Samuel Cooper, Eſq.

We underſtand, that after Mr. Gerry's arrival at Havre, for the purpoſe of embarking for the United States, he received letters from Talleyrand urging his return to Paris.

The ſpirit of our government has certainly been unexpected by the French, and appears to have operated on their policy.

Mr. Gerry did not go up to London.

There is nothing new reſpecting Buonaparte.

October 6.

Mr. Gerry has, we learn, given the Preſident of the United States, ample documents of the whole courſe of proceedings, in France; and we are told, when the American public are put in poſſeſſion of all the facts reſpecting the negociation, they will diſplay ſuch a ſcene of arrogant demands, inſidious overture, canting meanneſs, and hypocritical whining, as will confirm every American in everlaſting hatred of French meaſures and Frenchmen. Talleyrand, now appears an angel of light, to what he then will.

The Fever in Philadelphia ſince the laſt inſtant, has rapidly declined.

List of Letters remaining in

the Post-Office, Pittsburgh, October 1st, 1798.

A.

JOHN Anderson, Revd. John Anderson, mill creek; James Archer, Simon Adams, Samuel Ard, Yough.

B.

Wm. Baxter, Turtle creek, 4; Samuel Barr, John Beaver, George Town; Lewis Bond, Thomas Blear, Andrew Brown, Rachel Boyd, Peter Bradford, Wm. Barker, Presqu'isle.

C.

John Cass, Mifflin township, 2; Timothy Carn, James Chutman, Isaac Cook, Thomas Crawford, Peters creek; Wm. Corry, Benjamin Comegys, James Cunningham, George Coud, Porter Clay, 2; Henry H. Creton, Daniel Cook, Erie; Nathaniel Cary, Oil creek; John Cook, Meadville.

D.

Thomas Davison, 2; John Didford, Franklin; Joseph Dowthard, Beaver creek; Joseph Dixon, Peter Dony, Richard Deavy, James Dogherty, John Davis, Joseph Dasson, Chartiers.

E.

John Elliot, Slippery Rock, 2; James Ellworth.

F.

Cavin Frisbee, Franklin; Joseph Fleming, Meadville; John Foster, Alexander Fowler, 2; Thomas Fitzpatrick.

G.

Wm. Gill, Meadville, 3; James Graham, Meadville; Samuel Gordon, Jacob Geer, Meadville.

H.

Wm. Hays, Meadville, 2; Thomas Holtorn, Meadville; John Harper, Meadville; Cornelius Hoke, Robert Huston, Turtle creek, 2; James Hamilton, 2; Wm. Hays, St. Clair township; Thomas Hastings, Geo. Halman, Wm. Herd, Wm. Henry, St. Clair township; Stephen Herd, John Hogarth, Robinson's run; Thomas Hickson, Henry Hogland, Painters run.

I.

John Johnson, on Puckety, 3; James Jordon, Racoon, 2; Thomas Inge, Wurzer Jones.

K.

Martin Kratz, Erie; John Kizer, Benjamin Kizer, Robert Kidd, Samuel Kilpatrick, Hugh Kilso, John King.

L.

James Luse, 2; Lydia Luse, Meadville; Joseph Luse, Muffin township; John Lucas, Francis Logan, James Laird, James Laughlin.

M.

Wm. Moore, Meadville, 2; David Mead, Meadville; Joseph Marshall, Meadville; Francis M'Clintuck, Oil creek; Mary Montgomery, Coneatt; Samuel Messer, Samuel Mercer, James M'Cullough, George Town; Wm. M'Elroy, Plumb township; Henry M'Roy, Francis Monon, Andrew Marshall, James M'Ree, Turtle creek; Peter A. M'Donald, Alexander M'Elroy, James M'Kee, James Maffit, Andrew M'Clure, Mr. Mick, Hugh M'Cartney, James or Henry Marley, James M'Kinney, John M'Cully, Turtle creek; James M'Lellen, Robert M'Colliam, St. Clair township; James M'Dowell, Patrick M'Bride, Buffaloe fork.

N.

Wm. Nellis.

P.

James Paterson, Meadville; Samuel Paterson, Meadville; Samuel Power, Meadville; John Parr, Meadville; John Patterson, near Desore's ferry; Nathan Phillips, Wm. R. Phillips, Robert Power, Coneat.

R.

George Riddle, Green's Station; Joseph Rogers, Elizabeth township; John Ridd John Redick, M'Kee's Port; Wm. Reynolds, Franklin; John Reed, M'Kee's Port

S.

Andrew Simpson, Chartiers; Wm. Semple, James Stone, David Steel, Alexander Smith, 2; Wm. Sawyer, Wm. Snodgrass, Mifflin township; Robert Stewart, Daniel Swearingen, Samuel Scott, Girty's run; Wm. Snodgrass, Yough; Wm. or J. Seed, Plumb township; Wm. Starris, Jackson Slone.

T.

James Thornburgh, Thomas Thornburgh, Fayette township; Wm. Toman, James Torrance, East Liberty; James Talmage, Erie, 2; Elisha Talmage, Erie.

W.

George Wahab, Meadville; Nathan Wilson, Erie; James Wilson, Beaver; Hance Wilson, Beaver; Hugh Woods, Beaver; John White, Beaver; James Woods, Yough; Asher Williams, Budds or Simeral's ferry; John Watt, Elizabeth township; Robert Webb.

The subscriber requests those indebted to him, to settle off their accounts against the first of August next, as now further indulgence can be given, it is hoped that this notice will prevent further trouble. He still continues to carry on the WATCH, CLOCK and SILVERSMITH. business,

JOHN JOHNSTON.

Pittsburgh, July 13, 1798.

FOR SALE.

EIGHT Tracts of Patented Land in Jones's District, within a few miles of the Allegheny river and Pittsburgh, known by the following numbers, viz.

No.	acres.	perches.	
13	251	141	These 6 Tracts adjoin each other.
15	237	117	
16	237	117	
17	237	117	
21	200		
22	200		
32	200		These two are separate Tracts
37	200		

The above Lands are for Sale in separate Tracts, or the whole together, as is most convenient to the purchaser. For terms, and further information, apply to

JAMES SAMPLE.

Pittsburgh, May 30, 1798. 3m

19th April, 1786.

JOHN CAMPBELL enters a caveat against the acceptance of a survey, or granting a patent to William Tidball, his heirs or assigns, for any survey, joining lands of Adam Patterson, John Rhife, and Nathan Bouch, in Washington county, on the waters of Chartiers creek, alledging he has the oldest right for the same.

DAVID KENNEDY, Sec. L. O.

To John Lukens, Esq. S. G.

26th March, 1798.

The first Monday in January, next is appointed for a hearing of the parties on the above caveat, they having at least thirty days notice.

For John Hall, Esq. S. L. O.

Nn. LUFBOROUGH.

A Quantity of the best

PIG LEAD,

at Twelve Dollars per hundred, also, an extensive assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

at the most reduced prices, for Sale, by

JOHN WRENSHALL.

Pittsburgh, June 27, 1798.

THE subscriber having procured drafts of the First, Third, Fourth, and part of the Second Districts of Donation Lands, north and west of the rivers Ohio and Allegheny, will attend the ensuing summer and fall at his farm on Slippery Rock creek, six miles west of the Franklin road, in order to shew any Donation Tract of Land in any of the said Districts to any person who may apply, for a moderate compensation. He flatters himself that he will give satisfaction to any that may honor him with applications.

WILLIAM ELLIOTT, Jun.

June 18, 1798.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given to all persons indebted to the subscribers, in Greensburgh, either by note or book account, to come forward and settle off their respective balances, on or before the 1st day of October next — Those who neglect this notice may rest assured that they will be dealt with as the law directs.—Produce will be taken in part pay if delivered previous to the above date, but after that time nothing but cash will be received for payment, as a dissolution of the present partnership will take place on that day between the subscribers.

NYHOFF & WEAVER.

September 1, 1798.

P. S. The business will be continued by Henry Weaver as usual and upon moderate terms, opposite the Court House Greensburgh, where he has a handsome assortment of MERCHANDIZE, which he will sell low for cash or country produce.

BROKERS OFFICE,

No. 147 Chesnut Street Philadelphia.

WILLIAM M. BIDDLE informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced business as a Broker and Scrivener, at No. 147 Chesnut Street Philadelphia, in the vicinity of the Banks and the Land Office, and other Public Offices of this State and of the United States.

PATENTS for Land procured, and all kind of business transacted in the Land Office and other Public Offices with the utmost accuracy and dispatch.

Persons residing in the Western Counties of Pennsylvania, may have their Letters Papers &c. safely forwarded to William M. Biddle, by applying to Thomas Collins Esq. Attorney at Law Pittsburgh.

July 20, 1798.

FOR SALE,

A Quantity of the First Quality of

SOLE-LEATHER,

Price by the single side 25 cents per lb. and by the hundred or ton 20 cents. Apply to Mr. Reed sign of the Waggon Pittsburgh, or the Subscriber Huntingdon County, where any quantity of the same tanage may be had.

WILLIAM KILLIP.

August 18, 1798.

NEW GOODS.

Just opening by

Abner & Jesse Barker,

AT their Store the corner of Front and Market Streets, a general assortment of the NEWEST and most FASHIONABLE GOODS, suitable for the present and approaching season—they have also a general assortment of Superfine and Common

Boulting Cloths,

warranted good, and a quantity of PIG LEAD, which they offer for sale on reasonable terms.

Those indebted to them are requested to come forward and discharge their respective accounts to prevent trouble.

Pittsburgh, June 12, 1798.

FOR SALE.

THAT valuable property in Water street, in the Town of Pittsburgh, which has been for many years occupied as a Public Tavern, and established by the sign of the Fountain (or Green Tree.) The eligibility of the situation, the commodiousness of the House, Stable, and other necessary buildings renders it unnecessary to say any thing more, as the person who may wish to purchase will view the premises. A small part of the purchase money will be expected, and an extensive credit will be given, if required, for the balance.

Likewise, a Seven Acre Out-Lot, contiguous to the Town, under cultivation, with a post and rail fence. For terms apply to the subscriber, who will give an indisputable title.

JOSIAH TANNEHILL.

Pittsburgh, June 23, 1798.

FOR SALE, the following

Tracts of LAND,

In ALLEGHENY COUNTY, viz.

EIGHTEEN adjoining Tracts, situate from 11 to 15 miles from Pittsburgh, containing from 200 to 235 acres each; two ditto 1 mile from the above, containing 244 acres each; two ditto three-quarters of a mile from the last mentioned, containing 235 acres each; two ditto 3 miles from the first mentioned Tracts and 18 miles from Pittsburgh, containing 206 acres each—also, four adjoining Tracts 26 miles from Pittsburgh, containing 300 acres each.

These Lands are situate on the north side of the Allegheny river, and were all patented eleven years ago—they are of the first rate quality. The terms of sale will be made known and indisputable titles given by the subscriber, who will be in Pittsburgh the greater part of the ensuing summer.

JOHN CUNNINGHAM.

April 26, 1798.

FOR SALE,

THAT *valuable tract of land situate about one mile East of Meadville, containing four hundred acres with the allowance; this tract affords good meadow ground, excellent upland, abundance of saw timber and a number of choice springs. The above tract is well known by the name of Wallace's tract, any person desirous of viewing the land may be shewn by Mr. Wm. Shannon near Meadville, the terms of sale made known by applying to John Johnston Pittsburgh.*

July 10, 1798.

Came to the plantation of the Subscriber, in Mifflin township Allegheny county, some time ago, *A GREY MARE*; about thirteen and a half hands high, supposed to be twelve years old, black main and tail. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take her away

JOHN M'DERMOTT.

August 22, 1798

A STRAY STEER.

CAME to the Plantation of the Subscriber, living on the head of the Four-Mile run Pitt township Allegheny county, some time last fall, *A RED MULY STEER*, about three years old, and has no brand or ear mark perceivable. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take him away.

WILLIAM KNOX,

September 8, 1798.

Six Dollars Reward,

STRAYED away from the subscriber, the 7th of July 1797, a Black Mare, ten years old, fourteen hands high raised on the top of the head with the pole-evil, had on a new bell tied on with a rope, shod all round—a little spaven'd, so as to occasion a little lameness, a pacer. Whoever takes up the said Mare, and secures her so that the owner may get her again shall receive the above reward, and if brought home reasonable charges.

ANDREW JACK.

Pittsburgh, September 13, 1798.

Whereas one Samuel Wilkinson, from England, by trade a white-smith or printer, did in the summer of ninety six, leave Philadelphia on his way to the western country; he wrought a short time in Pittsburgh, but since that time no intelligence has been heard of him; if he will immediately inform me of his place of residence, he may hear of something to his advantage, or any person giving the same information, will much oblige

WILLIAM BONNELL.

Strasburgh, Penn. Sept. 3, 1798.

Thomas and Samuel Magee,

BEGS leave to inform their friends and the public, that they carry on the

Hatting Business

in all its various branches at their Manufactory the corner of Front Street and Chancery Lane, and at their Sale Shop the corner of Market and Third Streets, where those who favour them with their custom may be supplied with Beaver, Castor and Roram Hats, wholesale and Retail, of the best quality and newest fashions.

Pittsburgh, June 21, 1798.

A LOTTERY,

For raising the sum of Twelve Thousand Dollars, to be applied in erecting Piers to defend the Banks of the River Allegheny and Monongahela within the Borough of Pittsburgh, authorised by an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

The Scheme of the First Class is as follows:

			Dollars.
1 Prize of	1000	Dollars, is	1000
1	of 800		800
2	of 500	are	1000
3	of 400		1200
5	of 300		1500
10	of 200		2000
15	of 100		1500
20	of 50		1000
50	of 20		1000
100	of 15		1500
2008	of 7		14000
1	of 2000	last drawn Ticket is	2000
1	of 1000	second last drawn	1000
1	of 500	third last drawn	500

2210 Prizes } 6000 Tickets, }
3790 Blanks } at 5 Dols. each } 30,000

All prizes subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

The drawing of the First Class to commence as soon as the Tickets are sold, and the prizes to be discharged on the completion of the drawing, which it is hoped will be in October next.

To those acquainted with the situation, and who feel themselves interested in the improvement and prosperity of the town of Pittsburgh, nothing need be said touching the utility of the object to which the product of this Lottery is to be applied. To others it might be suggested how very important are its prosperity and advancement not only to those adjacent, but to the inhabitants of the neighbouring counties and even of the towns on the Atlantic shores. Situated, as it is, on a point of land at the confluence of two majestic rivers which, joining, flow through an immense territory to the ocean, it must of necessity be in a considerable degree the emporium of that territory, if it be not abandoned to the impetuous current of the Allegheny which is making yearly, nay daily, encroachments on the land, and which will at no very distant day take possession of the delightful spot on which the town stands, should its ravages not be checked by the erection of Piers, or some other efficient means.

Tickets to be had of the Managers in Pittsburgh, of Thomas Hamilton in Greensburgh, of General Douglass in Union town, of William Meetkirk in the town of Washington, of Alexander M'Dowell at Fort Franklin, of Roger Alden at Meadville, and Thomas Reese in the town of Erie.

PRESLEY NEVILL,
GEORGE STEVENSON,
JOHN SCULL,
ISAAC CRAIG,
NATHANIEL BEDFORD,
JAMES BRISON,
GEORGE SHIRAS,
JEREMIAH BARKER
NATHANIEL IRISH,

} Managers.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given to all persons to whom it may concern, that Jonathan Leet's Office as deputy surveyor of districts No. 9 and 10 North and West of the river Ohio and Allegheny and Conawango creek, is kept open at the dwelling house of Samuel Jones Esq. in the Borough of Pittsburgh.

September 12, 8798.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Mifflin township Allegheny county seven miles from Pittsburgh near Gordens ferry, a dark bay horse three years old last spring, a natural trotter, thirteen or fourteen hands high, neither brand or mark preceiveable, any person coming proveing property and paying charges may take him away.

DAVID CALHOON.

September 13, 1798.

FOR SALE.

A Quantity of Excellent

Fine Salt, at

JAMES O'HARA's.

Pittsburgh, May 23, 1798.